must not become so delicate as to house yourself merely because it is cold. There is nothing better for a young lady than a rapid walk or the frozen ground, when the air is cold and When she returns from it, she feel lighter and brighter all the rest of the day.

Make it one of your pleasures to remembe the poor in this cold season. It is the time of their greatest want and suffering. Think of the half-naked children who might be clothed with what you often waste. Your fingers cannot be better employed than in working for them. They will remember you for it perhaps even after you have left the world. Do not forget the case of that good Christian, named Dorcas, who lived and died at Joppa. "She was full of good works and alms-deeds which she And when the apostle Peter approached her lifeless body, laid out in an upper chamby, weeping and showing the garments and coats which Doreas made while she was with Be ready to join in every charitable work of this kind which may be going on in your neighborhood

Print it on your mind, to be always remembered, that one child may make home wretched and that one child may do wonders towards making home happy. Everything you do to make your father's house a house of order, and peace, and comfort, is so much done for your parents, your brothers and sisters, and your

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1852

Miss Ann Preston .- This lady propose to deliver, on the 10th inst, a course of six lectures at the Melodeon Hall Philadelphia on Anatomy, Physiology, and the means of preserving health. The introductory lecture will be open to ladies and gentlemen-the others greater public services; he was a brilliant and clear, that if success were the object of the will be restricted to ladies. We presume she is the writer who favored us last week with a poem to "Personal Friends," and from whom mander, he was the superior, in this respect, of to secure the full support, either of the Pro-Slabe worth more than most lectures.

A ROMANCE IN RHYME

ment-that of publishing in the columns of a newspaper a romance in rhyme. It is from the pen of Mrs Ellen T. H. Putnam, for whom a

BILLS BILLS!

they have not been notified. They are mis- ity and weakness. pers without being noticed

good cause, who will hang back. A friend in but his fame was not such as to excite envy, Salem. Ohio, has just sent us twenty new sub- nor had he committed any sin against the selfscribers, in a letter dated two days after the love of others. One of the People, he attested

aged 14 years, who has been reading the Era to prove his courage, without isolating himself, taken by his brother, and has turned over as a mere soldier, from their sympathies. one or two Whigs to Free-Soilers."

private circular to those of our friends who have by act or word, signified their willingness of his own merits; he was a great man, a and a large number of subscriptions will expire

But they will please read the circular and then act as their feelings shall dictate.

STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year Ten copies, one year Single copy, six months Voluntary agents are entitled to retain

cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is e commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.
A club of three subscribers (one of whom

may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8 to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15. to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

It will be seen that the price of the paper. single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents some times allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

OREGON

It is curious to mark the growth of Young America on the shores of the Pacific. Life there is fast assuming precisely the same form it wears on the Atlantic coast. The newspapers are just like ours, in all respects. A newspaper in Oregon has nothing to distinguish it from one published in Wisconsin. Its selec-tions and news items belong to the same class; it enters with the same relish into the discussion of Pierce and Scott politics. Its advertisements differ in no respect. They indicate, in fact, a maturity of social existence that we are not in the habit of attaching to the Oregon gant fancy goods, luxurious refectories, spacious hotels, spread their attractions in every

We have before us the Oregon Weekly Times. of September 11, published by Waterman & Carter, at \$7 a year. It is well printed, on a sheet of respectable dimensions, and contains nearly nine columns of advertisements of every variety of necessary and luxury. Among them, is Leonard Scott's long advertisement of his reprints of Foreign Quarterlies. One column is filled with the proceedings of the Oregon Tract Society, and with the appointments of the Gardinerism; but the People understand pret- pied the same platform-why should it have ed to do its own thinking and acting. Oregon Conference, held at Portland in Sep-

Lane against divers accusations. He complains be lodged in the hands of the Federal Execuin another article that the Pacific mail steamer Columbia, which commenced last December up to log-rolling combinations, and postpone almost always commands more of the sympathy running up to Portland was ordered last month to make St. Helena, thirty miles below, its terminus. He insists that it is quite practicable and always safe to extend the trips to Portland. Then follows an outburst of indignation against proscription and removals from | tion, whatever may be the Administration.

A letter from Table Rock village, where gold has been discovered, says that it has become country and the Shasta mines. There is complaint of a want of water, but the climate is delightful. New houses are going up every day. Milk is sold at 25 cents a quart ; beef, 10 a 15 cents a pound; flour, 20 a 25 cents; coffee, 40; sugar, 40; boots, \$5 a 10 a pair; horses are kept at 50 or 75 cents a week

A letter from South Umpqua shows that the

belonged; but fortunately it was out of reach. Slavery sympathies, by Whig journals and State, wresting from Slavery the spoils it had Thus things go. Extinction is the doom of speakers clung to their party—while a large nimed at, are now the supporters of General

following prices of provisions and building ma- | candidate, declined any part in the election.

-Mess pork, \$30 a \$35; prime pork. 822; clear do., \$28; salmon, per lb. ents: hams 25 a 30 cents; bacon, English, 5 cents; butter, Oregon, 50 cents; lard, 35 salt, Liverpool, in sacks, 2 cents: American, in bags, 3 cents : potatoes, bushel, 80 a 60 ets.

Building Materials.—Lime, 86 a \$7:

ment, per bbl. \$5 a \$8; lumber, per M. by cargo, assorted \$20; planed, per M. \$60 a \$75; timber, per M. \$75; plank, per M. \$30; cedar, for turniture, per M., \$45; shingles, pine, \$6 a \$8; do., cedar, \$7 a \$8; laths, \$6 a \$8: nails, per keg, \$8 a \$12; window glass, per ox, \$4 a \$6; sashes, per pair, \$2.50 a \$4.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-ITS RESULT.

The Presidential election has passed, and Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, is the

had many advantages. He was an older and a more experienced man; he had filled a larger we shall publish another poem in next week's his rival. He was, moreover, a Southern man, very or of the Anti-Slavery sentiment. Fill-Era. If her lectures equal her poems, they will native of Virginia, which boasts of being the more and the Compromise would have com-We undertake this week a novel experi. Hampshire. The weight of precedent was tion of the third line of policy-would prove a therefore in favor of Scott.

But he labored under certain disadvantages His military education and habits separated copyright has been secured. We have read him from the People. His military exploits it through, and with deep interest. The story awakened admiration, but the aristocratic is admirable, wrought up with rare artistic hauteur of the camp repelled popular sympathy skill. This much we deem it proper to say, so He was a great man, but unfortunately defias to secure for it a fair notice from our read. cient in that modesty or tact which, especially ers. Its other qualities we leave them to find in a Republic, is necessary to render greatness telerable to the self-love of the masses. On grave occasions he was a wise man, on light occasions, anything but wise. To almost any This week, we send out a large number of crisis requiring powerful executive ability, he bills to subscribers whose terms are about ex- has been found equal; where there has been piring. Look after your bills. We often re- no call for the higher energies of his nature, ceive complaints from subscribers cut off, that his conduct has too often been marked by van-

taken; their bills have dropped out of their pa- His competitor, on the other hand, was nei ther a great man, nor a pretender to great ness. He had the reputation of sound judg-ENCOURAGING -When boys take hold of the ment, respectable talents, political consistency to them his patriotism by his voluntary ser "They were obtained by a nephew of mine, vices in the war with Mexico, and did enough

So much for their personal attributes. to their relative political circumstances, the ad-LOCAL AGENTS -We have just addressed a vantage was all on the side of Pierce. The Whigs advocated Scott on the ground

to act as local agents for the Era. The time marvellous soldier, a grand benefactor of his for renewing our list generally, is approaching, country. Such claims naturally disgusted the other candidates who had been set aside, and were calculated to provoke a kind of antagonism in the public mind. Pierce was urged. not for anything he had said, done, or was entitled to, but simply as a man who fairly represented the principles of his party, and alienating thousands of voters, will procably rehad never made himself obnoxious to any faction in it; and whose election would be credited not to any merit in himself, but alone to the solve in relation to these measures so Jesuitical, strength of his party. This was enough to on a declaration in writing so abstract and satisfy the self-love of the score of rejected misty, as not to repel a large number of voters candidates, who, solacing themselves with the men unwilling to take the General on trust. These voters feel that, after all, the true course iden that intrinsically they were more worthy than the chosen standard-bearer, compromised neither their dignity nor claims, by cordially supporting him. On the contrary, Webster and his friends were alienated by the extravagant claims set up for General Scott, and even the friends of the placid Mr. Fillmore, gave but a reluctant support to the nomination.

Several causes conspired to turn the weight of the naturalized vote against Scott. He could not blot out the memory of his former proclivities to Nativism: and his liberal declarations on this subject during the canvass were considered mere electioneering devices while they disgusted the more bigoted of the Natives. The resolution of the Whig Convention at Baltimore, flatly rejecting the prayer of have been temporarily bent"-May 27th. European revolutionists, and repudiating the policy of Intervention in any form, at any time, was used with great effect against him among our naturalized citizens, especially the Germans. And we are personally acquainted with many highly intelligent men among them, who, while admitting that the position of the Democrats on the subject of Intervention was wholly unsatisfactory, still carnestly labored for their success, on the ground that their triumph would encourage the Revolutionists, and intimidate the despotic authorities of Europe to whom the name, Democracy, was a reality, and who were under the impression that the Democrats of America were the real progresscommunity. Choice wines, rare perfames, ele- ive, revolutionary party, while the Whigs were the Conservative. That the naturalized vote exerted a powerful influence on the result is notorious; to what extent, however, it is yet im

By some it may be supposed that the alleged extravagance and corruption of the Whig Administration under Taylor and Fillmore, had a great deal to do in arousing the People to the necessity of placing the Government in Democratic hands; but we can see no evidence of this. It is true the Washington Union declaimed loudly about Galphinism and ty well by this time that so long as revenue shall be raised by imports, and not direct safely assumed that the position of the former The editor has a leader, vindicating General taxes, so long as so much patronage shall Party on other questions is more in harmony the consideration of its great appropriation of our naturalized citizens. When therefore, bills till near the close of the session, when

If any of the old issues entered into the canvass and produced any influence, it was the Tariff; and so far as this was concerned, the Disunionists, Compromisers, Hunkers, and Prothe chief trading point between the Umpqua great majority of the American People have gressives, have united in supporting one man voted their assent to the policy of 1846.

single cause to his overthrow.

The Whigs of the North a few years ago, and during the early period of the Wilmot Intelligencer than between John Van Buren own ticket, preferred the election of Pierce to Proviso agitation, were loud in their Anti-Sla- and the Washington Union. Already, the ex- Scott; and also omits our statement of the rea-Indians are to be dealt with in the usual man- very professions, gave countenance to the treme men of the South are counting up their sons on which we vindicated the course of the

urging the Compromise measures and Fugi- tration. tive Slave Law, and their Administration maintained them specially as its measures. This revolted the Anti-Slavery members of the party, on whom in the North it had so long relied, and the Whigs straightway lost the control of every State of the Union, except Vermont.

The Presidential election approached, and it became necessary to reorganize for a National contest. Three lines of policy presented themselves: the nomination of Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster, and the complete adoption of the President-elect by the votes of four-fifths of Compromise platform; the rejection of these men and of the Compromise platform, and of General Scott, his competitor for the office, every candidate committed to it; the acceptance of the platform, and the nomination of a man who had not been associated with the space in the public eye, and had performed passage of the measures composing it. It was successful soldier; and, if great talents be ne- Party, either the first or second line of policy cessary to constitute a great military com- should have been adopted. It was necessary mother of a majority of our Presidents. Eight | manded the support of the former; Scott, with-Presidents had been elected from the South, out compromise or committal, the full support only three from the North, not one from New of the latter. A half-way course-the adopfatal blunder. The efficient support of both sections would be forfeited. Scott, with a Compromise platform, could not carry so many States as Fillmore; he would alienate the North without securing the South.

The whole subject was discussed in the Era repeatedly, and a few extracts from our editorials written several months before the Convention, will show the light in which we then

"Could be (General Scott) be nominated by general agreement among the Whigs, without the intervention of a National Convention. its formalities and commitments, he would be a formidable candidate, and might give the Democrats more trouble than they now apprehend. But the Whig Party is not distinguished for its sagacity, and it will hardly agree on such a policy Its Northern members are narrow, blind, and obstinate, and its Southern. generally intolerant. They will insist, as ondition to supporting General Scott, that he make some declaration of his views respecting the Compromise and the agitation of the Slavery Question, and if this be given, it will probably prove fatal. Should it come short of the Democratic standard on this point, the whole South would be alienated; should it come up to it, he could not command the full vote of hi Party at the North "-Jan 29.

tion declaration or committal of any an emphatic affirmation of the finality of the Compromise and Fugitive Law. Any other course will leave it without even a plank to stand

Indeed he must know that on Fillmore's Whigs. Hence his defeat, platform, he could not carry as many States as best are only a little better than those of any candidate whom the Democrats are likely to nominate; so that a declaration by him, or the Convention that may put him in nomination, if it squint toward the Compromise, inevitably sult in his defeat. His counsellors may as well be admonished that it is not in the power even of a New York politician to manufacture a reof action is, to carry their principles to the ballot-box-to vote only for the candidate who shall openly and sincerely stand committed to their support. They cannot but respect those of their fellow-citizens who have positively declared their purpose to sustain ne party, and no Presidential candidate, not known to be committed to the doctrine of Non-Intervention by the Federal Government, with Slavery and the Extradition of slaves. With reluctance and misgiving, we have no doubt, they have forced themselves to acquiesce in the support of Gen. Scott, provided the Convention that may nominate him will present him to the people unencumbered by any resolve, or declara-tion of opinion; but, let the managers presume one step further upon their pliability, and the game is up. These voters would by one bound recover the upright position, from which they

"How will the two wings of the party stand in the National Convention? The Nothern divided, the Southern united : the latter concenformer, agreeing neither on men nor measures. A minority united can control a majority distracted, by affiliating with the faction most disposed to consult its wishes. The Southern minority will either force the nomination of Mr.

With the native Signal they affiliate, while former, agreeing neither on men nor measures divided by religion as by nationalities, while The Future Opening. The Boston Post, now that the Pierce Democracy has succeeded to overwhelming a vote, talks largely of the perhaps a fourth; and of these a considerable indeessity of principle and consistency, and it rated on one man and one course of policy; the Filmore, or, if it accept General Scott, compet the adoption of the Compromise. Its unity will enable it to dictate."—March 11th.

The Whig Party cannot complain that the case was not fully presented to it. If it deternined to take the Compromise platform, its true policy then was to run Mr. Fillmore. If it determined to select Scott, it should have rejected the platform. We predicted that through the unity of its Southern wing, and the distraction of its Northern, it would do neither, but agree upon the third line of policy, and be de-

fall between two stools. The facts are now before us. In the new The Compromise has now finished its work.

It may be said, the Democratic Party occur suffered less than the Whigs! It may be with the views of a majority of the American they occupy the same position substantially on

and the whole world of progress now lies open before them. The Party is made up of discordant materials. Barnburners, Slavery Propagandists, But it will be found, we think, that the position in which General Scott was placed on the question of Slavery, contributed more than any more opposed to each other, than the Post success of Scott to Pierce; imputes to us their

suspected, and one was seized, but no proof the nomination of General Taylor in 1848, and be renewed; Cuba is to be annexed, and, as was found against him. The arrest incensed their silence as a national party on the ques- compensation to the North, the Sandwich this honest and gentlemanly editor is kind them, and one of them fell into an altereation tion of Slavery, alienated but a small portion Islands are to be taken under our protection. enough to say that the reason why we did not with a settler named Peters. Peters knocked of their Anti-Slavery adherents. A larger The fox has already got his foot in Hayti, and advise Anti-Slavery men to vote for Scott is, him down. The Indian went off, threatening portion, considering General Taylor, on ac- the gradual absorption of Mexico is a question because our living depended upon keeping up a him. Peters followed at once, with his gun, count of his non-committalism, preferable to of time. The Northern Democrats who susthird organization—in other words, bread and and shot him. A party of white men the next General Cass, certainly committed against tained Mr. Polk in his conquest of California butter is stronger with us than conscience, or day started out with their guns, to give fight to them, and believing in the representations and New Mexico, and then agitated for Freethe retreating tribe to which the poor fellow everywhere made at the North of his Anti-dom till California was recognised as a free number of the Democrats seceded, and another Pierce, and they claim a voice in the counsels they are saying anything particularly insult-The Price Current of Portland shows the portion, disaffected by the position of their of the Administration they have brought into power. How will their claim be regarded by frequently actuate themselves? To this cause, aided by other influences, the those of their Southern allies who look to Whigs owed their triumph. What followed Pierce as the instrument of their gigantic observe in our Wisconsin exchanges; but foron the accession of Mr. Fillmore, we all know, schemes of a Slave Empire! The Future is tunately the Wisconsin Democrat was enabled The Whigs falsified their Anti-Slavery profes- pregnant with strife. General Pierce may sions. Their leading men were foremost in calculate on anything but a tranquil Adminis-

THE OPINION OF THE PRESS ON THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

The Baltimore Sun contrives generally to be on the popular side-when it is well ascertained. It attributes Scott's defeat to the fact that he was so intimately identified with the opponents of the Compromise measures: and it considers the election of Pierce as a triumph of Nationalism over Sectionalism.

The Baltimore Chipper, a sort of independent Whig paper, says that the People have decided by an overwhelming vote, that "the Democratic policy is that which should be pursued," and it counsels the Whig Party now to disband, a it can never recover from the blow it has re-

The New York Tribune regards the result as a verdict against the Whig doctrines of Protection and River and Harbor Improvements, and in favor of the Slavery Propaganda. It is bitter against Mr. Giddings, of whom it says no man has contributed more to this result. The New York Evening Post finds the key

to the result in the outrageous profligacy and waste of the Whig Administration; and it thinks Scott's overwhelming defeat has dispelled the illusion that military prestige is all owerful in this country.

The Washington Union is extatic and emdiatic, and assigns two reasons for the result. is follows: The Sectionalism of the Whig Party was an outrage on the Constitution and the People: its reliance upon mere military renown and service was an outrage on public intelligence and every principle of public lib-

The Journal of Commerce says it is a verdict of the people in favor of the Compromise in all its parts; of the Tariff of 1846 in its essential features, and of the measures generally of the Democratic Party; and a condemnation of Sewardism, with all that class of ultra doctrines which have been presented by the Albany

Evening Journal and the New York Tribune. The New York Day Book is glad. The Whig Party had lost its good old conservatism, and become a Seward and Greelev Party, and Gen. Scott was forced upon the country by the tyranny of dishonest tricksters. The Day Book offers up thanks to God for the triumph of the real conservatism of the country over such fanaticism.

The New York Mirror says that Scott's personal popularity was all a fiction: "the military "If success be the only aim of the Whig Con-fire went out with Gen. Taylor ; the drum and "If success be the only aim of the Whig Convention, it must nominate Scott, without resofife drama would not bear rehearsal: Scott's their National Convention, and place their canvotes by hundreds of thousands:" more, and worse than all, Scott was brought forward and sustained by that faction of the Whigs which has set itself against Silver Grays and Union

A telegraphic despatch-probably from an operator for the New York Herald-announces to the New York Tribune that Scott himself attributes his overthrow, first of all, to the New York Herald, and then to Daniel Webster! We presume one had about as much to do with

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT IN OUR POPULATION.

The New York Tribune publishes tables prepared from the returns of the Census, showing the proportion of the foreign to the native must attend to them; and once in four years population of New York State. The results we elect a President. Can we keep up a peare thus summed up :

"It appears, that out of 3.097.358 souls which compose the population of New York, 2,439.296 were born in the United States: in Scotland and Wales; 118,398 in Germany; 47,200 in British America: and that the number of residents of foreign birth in all the State is 658,062, or about two-ninths of the

The proportion is greater in New York than in the country at large. These calculations should allay the apprehensions of those neryous people who are constantly fearing dreadful consequences from the excess of foreign population among us. Of these 658,000 residents, the English, Scotch, and Welch, do not affiliate with the lrish, nor the Irish with the Germans, nor the Gormans with the English : but all to a greater or less degree harmonize with the natives. Again: they are as much

The idea that the foreign population can be combined and concentrated at the ballot-box. as a unit, for its own particular purposes, is an

THAT GARBLING.

We are sorry to see that the Whig papers of the West generally gave currency to that shameful misrepresentation of our article on the Presidential Preferences of Free-Soilers, feated-take Scott with the platform, and then which we noticed last week. The Daily Republican, of Cincinnati, made a great deal of it, and seemed to think that since Dr. Bailey State elections, under Mr. Fillmore's Adminis- had recommended the support of Gen. Scott tration, they lost the control of all the States of course the Free-Soilers would no longer but one: in the Presidential election, just hesitate! Ridiculous! The Republican editor closed, they are in the minority in every State. knows as little of Free-Soilers as he does of the National Era. Of all parties in this country, the Free Democracy is the most accustom The editor of the Xenia Torch Light, once

Free-Soiler, also garbles our article, and says-

stronger argument in favor of Gen. Scott than tor. tive, and so long as Congress shall yield itself People than that of the Whigs, and that it that contained in the following paragraph, clipped from the National Era, the national organ of the Hale men? It is true, that the reasoning of Dr. Bailey does not lead him to advise Anti-Slavery men to vote for Scott, be members, tired out and anxious to get home, are willing to act without deliberation, there must and will be extravagance and corruption.

The Democrats have achieved a great victory, and the relative control of the relativ read his argument, and not be forced to the tie left; with obscure men crowding up from conclusion that it is his most imperative duty their obscurity to fill the places of those at to vote for the candidate who can be relied upon to prevent the increase of Slavery."

And so he copies the paragraph in which we for the Presidency, but will hardly unite upon were exhibiting the reasons of those Free-Soiland Richmond Examiner; and there is really reasoning; omits our statement of the views more affinity between Mr. Venable and the of those Free-Soilers who, while voting their

And, to cap the climax of this gross injustice, Do such men never reflect that, in thus imputing to others the most grovelling motives of ing, they are exposing the motives which too

The same misrepresentation of the Era we promptly to expose it. The following paragraph, in the Ashtabula

Sentinel, shows that the Cleveland Herald, in which the garbled extract first appeared, honorably confessed and explained its error:

"The Cleveland Herald very promptly cor-rects the misuse and garbling of the extracts from the National Era, which we pointed out last week; and the editors say they were misled by a person who handed them the article ready clipped, they supposing it all right."

The Summit Beacon, (O.) has done the same thing. We trust that the other Whig papers that have been misled in this matter, will do

WHAT SHALL BE DONE!

The Western Reserve (O.) Chronicle has already commenced the discussion of the question. "What shall Free Soilers do now?"

We desire, in 1856, to elect to the Chief Magistracy of this nation that noble son of Freedom, that living embodiment of true principles, JOHN P. HALE, and to secure so desiraa result we must continue to "agitate" until all men shall hear of and adopt our prinsinles. To secure this end, the Free Democratic papers must be widely circulated; not only every Free-Soiler, but every liberal man of whatever party, should investigate our principles, scan our action, and honestly determine what is his duty in the great warfare now going on between Liberty and Slavery.
"The importance of a wide circulation for

the country papers is not properly appreciated, we fear, by our friends. It is the mightylever by which local victories are achieved; it is the convenient messenger that may be placed in every hamlet in the land. Without it there can be no success. The documents should also be disseminated far and near, that the people may at all times be impressed with the importance of unceasing activity in promoting the weal of mankind.

There are thoughout the country many Free Democratic organizations, that were expressly organized to act upon the late election. Let these organizations be continued for the next four years; let occasional meetings be held. Have speeches; hold discussions; use any and every means to bring intelligence in contact with the public mind. These organizations may be made a source of real enjoyment, during the long winter evenings, as they will be a source of profit. At your meetings for speeches or discussions, be sure and have the ladies with you. Many of them, indeed, have eloquent tongues, and if they could be prevailed upon to overcome their timidity, would speak cloquently for the oppressed. Bring as many of them as possible into the service.

We suppose this may be taken as a pretty fair illustration of the enterprising spirit of Free-Soilism. They seem determined to go ahead. The Chronicle adds:

"It is now proposed and expected that, withdidates in nomination. The waiting for the action of the old parties, pledged as they are to the Slave Power, is deemed preposterous. Let us, therefore, have our Convention within the year, select our men, (and none better could be selected than Hale and Julian.) and continue the warfare from election till election. In this way we shall deserve and se-cure the confidence of both friends and foes. In doing this, we shall secure success in 1856. A four years' electioneering campaign for the Presidency might be rather trying to flesh and blood, and there might be danger of get-

ting out of breath before the time of the final stroggle! Is it worth while to get the fires up, and waste fuel and steam, till the locomotive is about ready to start? Solomon says, "there is a time for all things." Once in one or two years we hold State elections, and then we rennial excitement to accomplish a quadrennial object! The Free-Soilers, for what seemed to many very fair reasons, deferred their last National Convention till August. The time left for the canvass was very short; but, suppose they should hold their next Convention in the spring or winter preceding the Presidential election, would they not have time enough then for a satisfactory canvass-say six or nine months! The truth is, electioneering is hard work, and should it exceed half a year, bronchitis might play the mischief with our orators. Besides, a Presidential ticket, four years old, like an old advertisement, might fail to

attract much attention. However, we are not strengous about the matter, as our own course will be the same whether a Presidential contest be opened now or four years hence.

portion cannot yet yote; while the voters, those cannot stand coalition any more. "Bygones," naturalized, are divided in political opinion. it says, "must be by-gones; but for the future it will be useless for Democrats to attempt to stand upon two stools. It will be more than a blunder; it will be a breach of faith with the country to rally about Free Soil candidatesto send men to Congress, not only who have been Free-Soilers in the past, but who mean to be Free-Soilers to come; who live and move and breathe, politically, only by Slavery agitation: who spit upon the Democratic platform, harangue in favor of a repeal of the Compromise measures, and still claim to be with the Democratic party. Such a course would neither be honest nor politic." This is an invitation in advance to Mr. Pierce

to use the influence of his Administration to interfere in the State politics of his party, as Mr. Polk did. The wonderful success which rewarded Mr. Polk's experiment, may encourage his successor to renew it. The Commonwealth says that the policy of the Post would give to the Whigs a majority of three to one in the House of Representatives, every mem-"Is it possible to offer to Anti-Slavery men a ber of Congress, and the United States Sena-

> MEDIOCRITY AND GREATNESS -A writer in one of the New York papers, discoursing of the distinguished dead of this year, is afflicted with the apprehension that the era of mediocrity is upon us: "Are we now come to the reign of mediocri-

With so much greatness gone and so litwhose presence they but yesterday stood in awe; with a man only remarkable for his acfaults or incapacity, in the seat of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson; with Messrs. Nameless in the Secretariats which Webster, Everett, and Kennedy, have just vacated; what, with these things, shall we have but the era of me-diccrity! New men in the professional chairs; new authors, flaring their noteless names at us through windows of the booksellers; new poliicians and new measures; new and generally

Amid the terrible gloom which surrounds us.

this country than greatness, so called. Our great men have not been generally blessed with the staff of accomplishment. They have been too much absorbed in the contemplation of their own perfections, and in the prosecution of their own plans for self-aggrandize-

THE BOSTON COMMONWEALTH appears in new type. We congratulate our cotemporary action, without appearing to be conscious that on its success-success well deserved, by its fidelity, devotion, and ability, South Carolina Georgia

From the New York Evening Post. PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.

The annexed statement shows not only the number of electoral votes given for each candidate for the Presidency from 1796 to this day. but as it respects the last three elections, viz: those of 1848, 1844, and 1840, the number of the electoral votes given for each State. Washington was unanimously chosen the first President, and was inducted into office on the 30th of April, 1789. He was in office two terms, eight years. For the third Presidential term the electoral votes were as follows:

For President.

1796. For Vice President

71 T. Pinekney rec'd 68 Aaron Burr - -73 | Aaron Burr 162 | George Clinton 14 | Rufus King Thomas Jefferson 1808. 122 | George Clinton James Madison . 1816. 5 783 | D. D. Tempkins James Monroe James Monroe Opposition divided 99 | J. C. Calhoun John Q. Adams Wm. H. Crawford N. Sanford, N. Y N. Sanlord, N. 1. -Nathaniel Macon -A. Jackson, Tenn. -M. Van Buren, N. Y. Henry Clay, Ken. -

No choice having been effected by the Electors, John Quincy Adams was chosen

dent by the House of Representatives. 1828. Andrew Jackson - - 178 | J. C. Calhoun -1832. 219 | M. Van Buren Andrew Jackson John Sergeant William Wilkins 7 Lee 11. A. Ellmaker 1836. 170 | R. M. Johnson 1840. 234 | John Tyler 60 | R. M. Johnson L. W. Tazewell James K. Polk 170 | George M. Dallas 105 | T. Frelingbuysen James K. Polk 1848. 163 | Millard Fillmore statement of the Electoral

					18	840.	18	44.	- 1	848
s	ra:	r K	s.		Harrison.	V. Buren.	Clay.	Polk	Laytor	1
Maine -		*	-		10	200	100	9	-	
New Ham)					200	7	det	6	100	
Massachus					14	-	12	-	12	-
Rhode Isla	nd		-	2	4	-	4	44	4	
Connection					8	-	6	100	6	-
Vermont			19		7	-	- 6	-	6	-
New York				. 27	42	-		36	36	1
New Jerson	0		192	2	8	-	7	-	7	-
Pennsylvai	in				30	-	-	26	26	1
Delaware		-	14	40	3	-	- 3	-	3	-
Maryland	*:		28		10	-	8	-	8	-
Virginia					-	23	-	17	-	
North Care	lin	a	12		15	-	11	-	11	-
South Caro	lin	111	14	127	-	11		9	-	1
Georgia -	*			(4)	11	-		10	10	-
Alabama	***			781	-	7		9	-	- 0
Mississippi		*			4	-	2	6	-	
Louisiana	4		124	-	. 5	-	E.	6	. 6	-
Tennessee		20		1	15	(60)	1.3	166	13	-
Kentucky		100		0.00	15	94.0	+2	76	12	2
Ohio		-	. 100		21		23	77.	-	2
Indiana -					59	-	in.	12	-	1
Illinois -					=	5		8	-	-1
Missouri			4		12	4	100	7	-	
Michigan					3		-	5	-	
Arkansas						3	-	3	_	
Florida -					9	-	-	-	3	
Texas -	8					-		2	- 5	
Iowa -		2		4	-	-		-	-	
Wisconsin						_	-	-	_	
***************************************										-
Thirty S	tat	es		. :	234	60	105	170	63	12
Jackson's	m	aic	ori	tv (over	Adar	ns in	1828		9
41		Α,	54		wor	Clay	in 18	332		17
Van Bure	43	2 10	****	· P	lavei	on i	199	R		9
										- 0
Harrison o	ve	r	V B	n	bure	n in	1840	• •		17
Polk over	CI	ay	7 11	1	844					6
Polk over Faylor over	er	Ca	188	in	184	8 -				3

From 1804 to 1820 the successful candidates were nominated by Congressional caucus, and since then all parties have presented their can-

didates through the medium of National Con-The following is a statement of the popular

vote of the several States at the last elections For President-1844.

Ethtes.				Ciny.	E WER !	Difficy.
Maine	×	(4)	*	34.619	45,964	4,862
New Hampshi	ru	(0)		17,866	27,160	4,161
Vermont -				26,770	18,041	3,954
Massachusetts		-	-	67.712	53,470	10,959
Rhode Island		160	4	7,322	4.846	5
Connecticut				32,832	29,841	1,943
New York -		-		232,482	237,588	15,812
New Jersey	4			38,318	37,495	131
Pennsylvania				161,204	167,535	3,138
Delaware -			*	6.278	5,966	
Maryland -		*	10.0	35,984	32,676	
Virginia -				44,790	50,783	
North Carolin	n			43,232	39,287	
Georgia				42,104	44,048	
Alabama -				26,036	37,497	
Mississippi -			*	20,127	25,907	
Louisiana -				13,023	13,782	
				60.030	59,917	
Kentucky .				61,262	51,980	
				155,057	149,117	8,050
Indiana				67,887	70,181	2,106
Illinois		8		45,764	58,557	3,439
Michigan -	*	*		21,235	27,703	3,632
Missouri -				31,250	41,324	
Arkansas -		*		5,504	9,546	
South Carolin	111			Chosen by	Legislature	٠
26 States				1,301,728	1,340,111 1,301,728	62,192
Polk over Cla		xc	lus	ive of South	20.002	

For	I	resident-	-1848.	
States		Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren.
New York	- 60	218,591	114.307	121,395
		61,071	35.282	38,095
Delaware		6,440	5.910	80
Rhode Island -		6,775	3,644	729
New Jersey		40,009	36,880	843
Pennsylvania -		185,514	171,978	11,263
Vermont	19	23,122	10,948	13,837
Connecticut		30,316	27,047	5,003
New Hampshire -		14,781	27,763	7,500
Maryland		37,702	34,528	125
Ohio		138,360	154,774	35,347
Alabama	(0	30,209	31,287	
Maine		35,272	40,195	12,157
Tennessee		64,705	58,419	
Kentucky		67,141	49.720	
Indiana			74.694	8,643
Louisiana · · ·	100	18,273	15,380	
Georgia			44,790	
	-	45,124	46,586	9
North Carolina -	-	44.085	35,455	
Illinois	18		56,629	15,804
	-		26,492	
Florida		4,537	3,238	
Missouri			40,077	
Michigan - · ·			30,687	10,389
Wisconsin			15,001	10,418
Iowa	-	10,547	12,641	1,126
Arkansas		7.588	9,300	
Texas*			8,801	
South Carolina ch	080	n by the I	egislaturo.	
30 States		1,361.221 1,222,463	1,232,463	292,828

* Several small counties not returned, and it is pre-

Recapitulation by Presidential Periods. No. of Votes. 1,162,418 Year. 1828 -1832 -1.501.298 2,402,650 2,704,031 2,876,612

Each State is entitled to a number of Electof Congress. The Electoral College, under the copy of your paper publishing

Mediocrity seems destined to effect more in election of the 2d November, instant, will be Maine -New Hampshire Louisiana Vermont Virginia 13 | North Carolina Rhode Island Tennessee Kentucky Connecticut -Missouri New Jersey Arkansas Indiana Pennsylvania Delaware -3 Illinois Maryland Michigan Wisconsin

> Necessary to a choice, 149. The State of California has been added since he election of 1848. All the States vote directly for electors, except South Carolina, which elects by the Legis

Alabama

10 Texas .

- 3 California

In case there is no choice of President by the Electoral College, the election devolves upon the House of Representatives; but in that event the votes are given by States—the single member from Delaware, Florida, or Arkansas, hay ing the same power as the thirty-four members of New York. The politics of the State delegations in Congress stand at present as fol-

Whig-Vermont, Massachusetts, Delaware Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Michigan Missouri-8.

Democratic-Maine, Connecticut, Virginia Democratic—Statile, Connection, Jugana, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois Iowa, Wisconsin, California, New Jersey, Ohio Pennsylvania-18. Tied-New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Ken tucky, Louisiana. New York-5

THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting a portion of our editorial of last week, in which we declare our main hope for the abolition of Slavery to be in the growth of an enlightened

Public Opinion at the South, remarks: "When the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country takes this shape, it ceases to be formidable to the interests or the rights of any section. It is rational, constitutional, and there fore safe. And the South itself can neither dread it or complain of it. And to that shape, in our opinion, it is rapidly coming every

We were not aware that any novel view was presented by us, or that the policy indicated differed from that proposed generally by Anti-Slavery men. We have often observed that those who do not give their chief attention to the Anti-Slavery cause, every now and then imagine that its advocates have changed their views, and become more reasonable; when the truth is, it is they who, under the imperceptible working of a public sentiment, generated by the Anti-Slavery men, have themselves undergone a change.

In relation to the position taken in our own

editorial, the Boston Commonwealth remarks-"The great bulk of the opponents of Slavery from the beginning of the movement in 1830, have occupied just that ground. There cannot be found, in any declaration of principles by the numerous Liberty party, Free Soil, or Free Democratic Conventions that have been held during the last twenty years, one word that conflicts with the sentiments quoted from the Era. The political Anti-Slavery movement has always shown a strict regard for the Constitution and for the rights of the States. The most numerous and most enthusiastic Anti-Slavery State Conventions ever held in the United States were those of the Free Democracy at Worcester and Lowell the present year. The resolutions they passed were intended to ex-press the Anti-Slavery sentiment in its highest recently with the series of resolutions on Slavery which the Whig Legislatures of Massa-chusetts were in the habit of passing a few years ago, by unanimous vote. We found, to our surprise and amusement, that the Whig

they should remain abstractions. As the Free Democracy intend to act, as well as resolve they are careful not to resolve to do what they may not do constitutionally.

Of course-because it was intended that

resolutions were, on the whole, considerably

VOTE FOR CONGRESS, GREENE Co., OHIO.-Harlan. (Whig.) 1,902; Telfair. (Dem..) 1,156) O. W. Mixon, (F. D.,) 341.

LITERARY NOTICE.

ANNA HAMMER; a tale of contemporary German life Translated from the German of Temme, by Alfred H. Guernsey. New York Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor.

This is one of a series of tales published in Germany, under the head of "New Pictures of Contemporary German Life." Temme, the author, bore a conspicuous part in the Revolution of 1848, for which he suffered a long imprisonment, though he was finally tried and acquitted. As a story, the book possesses many beautiful and interesting points, yet its chief merit lies in the clear and comprehensive picture it presents of the social and political condition of modern Germany. Less artistic skill is manifested, than deep, earnest sympathy for the sorrows of the Fatherland.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE

New York, Nov. 2, 1852 .- The Whigs are annihilated in this city. Democrats have ear-ried all before them. The Whigs of New York could not swallow the platform that sect en dorsed. The Fugitive Slave Act has killed them forever. There is no sufficient organiza-tion of Free Democrats here. I and other Free-Soilers in the 18th ward were forced to be lookers on rather than vote for Scott or Pierce. I know some Free Soil Whigs who voted for Scott as a choice between two evils some I know refrained from voting at all; they could not swallow the platform. Thave watch ed and talked with many here of both parties and I believe Scott's support was almost wholl from the Union Whigs. Some Whigs voted for Pierce, thinking it best to help desperate men into evil, so they might destroy themselves by the largest possible amount of evil in the soonest possible time. But what I wish to say is, we Free-Soilers must be better acquainted and organized. The form of a ticket for electoral candidates should have been published the daily papers; we might then have deposited our vote. We did not even know that a ticket

had been made up. To the Editor of the National Era : DEAR SIR: The battle of the 2d instant is over and the smoke has cleared away, so that we can determine the result in this Congressional district. Gerrit Smith, the good, the noble, and the great, is elected by over one thousand majority. This is a great triumph truly, for truth and principle.

J. C. Johnson

RALEIGH, November 2, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

I write to ask at your hands an act of jus tice. On yesterday a friend called my atten-tion to a publication in your paper, purporting to be the proceedings of a Free Soil Convetion held in October last, at New Salem, Ran dolph county, N. C., for the purpose of nem-nating Electors favorable to the principles nating Electors favorable to the principles of the Free Soil party and the election of Mr John P. Hale to the Presidency. Whether such meeting was actually held, or whether the alleged proceedings were sent to you as a hoax. I know not. But I was astonished to find my name placed on the ticket as Elector, it was done, sir, without my consent, knowledge or approbation. In North Carolina the public need no denial of my having countenanced this proceeding; but as you have published it in your paper, no doubt because you took it for granted that such a Convention was really held, and perh is with the consent of gentlemen whose names are mentioned, I most respectfully request you to publish this card.

spectfully request you to publish this card which I deem proper for my vindication.

Respectfully, J. C. Donsin.
P. S. Please do me the favor to send me

ins. Texas is to be cut up into four shave entire Party is rejecting both Scott an ed the life of this remarkable genius. sticking in his sides, the Indians were of course | themselves of it in their party struggle. Even States; the attempt to divide California is to Pierce, and in sustaining Hale!